

Unit 1 Assignment Sheet
Tools of Geometry
Honors Geometry

Day	Date	Unit 1 Topics	Homework
1	Wed., 1/25	1.2 Points, Lines, & planes 1.3 Segments, rays, lines & planes	Get syllabus signed p. 13-16 4-56 (multiples of 4); 60-65 all p.19-20 4-32 (multiples of 4); 37-47 all
2	Thurs., 1/26	1.4 Measuring segments & angles Proof: 1. Vertical Angles Congruent Review: Solving Equations	Finish Solving Equations Worksheet
3	Fri., 1/27	1.5 Bisectors Construction: 1. Copy a segment 2. Copy an angle 3. Angle Bisector	Worksheet
4	Mon., 1/30	Unit 1 QUIZ 2.5 Congruent Angles	p. 100 2-22 (E), 29, 30, 32, 40 -52 (E), 58
5	Tues., 1/31	1.6 The Coordinate Plane, Midpoint Formula, Distance Formula 1.7 Perimeter using distance formula Construction: 4. Perpendicular Bisector of a Segment	p. 46 2-8 E; 18-22 E; 24-28 E; 32, 34, 65 p. 57 54 and 55 (perimeter only) 56
6	Wed., 2/1	Review	Finish Review & STUDY
7	Thurs., 2/2	***** Unit 1 TEST *****	

Unit 1 Notes

Vocabulary

acute angle	line	quadrant
adjacent angles	linear pair *	ray
angle	midpoint	right angle
angle bisector	obtuse angle	segment
axiom	opposite rays	segment bisector
collinear points	parallel lines	skew lines
complementary angles	parallel planes	space
compass	perpendicular bisector	straight angle
congruent angles	perpendicular lines	straightedge
congruent segments	plane	supplementary angles
construction	point	theorem
coordinate	postulate	vertical
coplanar	proof	

Formulas, Postulates, and Theorems:

Midpoint Formula: 2-D: $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$ Midpoint if on a number line: $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$

Distance Formula: 2-D: $\sqrt{x_2 - x_1^2 + y_2 - y_1^2}$

Postulate: Through any two points, there is exactly one line.

Postulate: If two lines intersect, then they intersect in exactly one point.

Postulate: If two planes intersect, then they intersect in exactly one line.

Postulate: Through any three noncollinear points, there is exactly one plane

Ruler Postulate: The points of a line can be put in a one-to-one correspondence with the real numbers so that the distance between any two points is the absolute value of the difference of the corresponding numbers.

Segment Addition Postulate (S.A.P.) If three points A, B, and C are collinear and B is between A and C, then $AB + BC = AC$.

Protractor Postulate: Let \overrightarrow{OA} and \overrightarrow{OB} be opposite rays in a plane. $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}$ and all rays with endpoint O that can be drawn on one side of \overrightarrow{AB} can be paired with the real numbers from 0 to 180 in such a way that:

a.) \overrightarrow{OA} is paired with 0 and \overrightarrow{OB} is paired with 180

b.) If \overrightarrow{OC} is paired with x and \overrightarrow{OD} is paired with y, then the $m\angle COD = |x - y|$.

Angle Addition Postulate: (A.A.P.)

If point B is in the interior of $\angle AOC$, then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = m\angle AOC$. If $\angle AOC$ is a straight angle, then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = 180^\circ$.

Postulate: If two figures are congruent, then their areas are equal.

Postulate: The area of a region is the sum of the areas of its nonoverlapping regions.

Theorem: Vertical angles are congruent

Theorem: If two angles are supplements of congruent angles (or of the same angle), then the angles are congruent.

Theorem: If two angles are complements of congruent angles (or of the same angle), then the angles are congruent